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FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WHITELAW REID, of New York,

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, taxing the labor of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and ecomically administerered."-National Democratic Platform.

Just as soon as the Democrats get the power they will wipe out the atrocious Republican sugar bounty system and restore the sugar duties. Instead of paying millions of bounty out of the treasury to sugar planters, we will re-establish the revenue tariff on sugar.-Henry Watterson.

We mean to rip up, exterminate, abolish, annihilate, and in the foulest ignominy and disgrace, every vestige of the fraud called protection, wherever we can find it, and, as fast as the needs of the government, increased tenfold by the Republican party, will permit. See? - Henry Watterson.

THE Democratic policy and the British policy in regard to the United States are identical.

SHALL the American markets be presented to foreign labor and capital? That is the main issue.

WHAT are the people of Indianapolis receiving for the increased 30 or 35 per cent. in taxation this year over last?

Worse streets outside of the paved than the people of Indianapolis ever had, and yet 32 per cent. more of taxes. But Democracy is a tax when it gets in

MR. CLEVELAND was "much surprised" that his letter to H. Clay King's niece favoring clemency for that murderer was made public, and biames the woman. Your Democratic presidential candidate has a great deal of the old Adam in him.

Any person who accepts an announcement of a Weaver campaign manager, either at headquarters or in this city, as fact, belongs to that unfortunate class which should have been sent to the asylum for the feeble-minded during the period of youth.

THE Democratic gerrymander in Indiana is nearly as hostile to the theory of representative government as is the election force-law of most the Southern States. The Republicans of Indiana should assail the gerrymander before inflaming themselves regarding the mock elections in Alabama.

It is given out that "General" Stevenson will draw upon the forty thousand Democrats whom he thrust into postoffices for a contribution to the Democratic cause, with the expectation of getting \$200,000. Whether he realizes it or not depends upon the value they will place upon his tacit promise of reinstatement.

THE great outery of the Democratic leaders in Tennessee against Governor Buchanan for pardoning Colonel King was made before they knew that Mr. Cleveland and the leading Democratic Senators had written letters and appeals urging him to do it. Now that that fact is known there is less shouting for the blood of King.

Four years ago the Democracy, headed by Brice and Dickinson, went rainbow chasing into the Northwest, but when election was over they had no pot of gold. This year the chasers wil carry the pot of gold with them Pulitzer, Singerly & Co. can raise it but the end will be the same. When November comes they will have nothing to show for their "white alley."

ing to write a letter to every Democrat, man, woman and child, in the United States, Grover Cleveland has got around | Republican party should be continued in to James T. V. Hill, of this city. Mr. Hill is a colored Democrat, and therefore a man of distinction in that party. | lican argument and an effective aid to a He wrote a letter congratulating Mr. Cleveland on his nomination, and the | we cannot have any of his ringing laster replies with about the usual speeches, we trust he will give us a

formula of thanks, adding that it gives him great satisfaction "to see our colored citizens giving more attention to the principles and policy of political parties and breaking away from the old-time prejudices which were ingeniously played upon to secure their political support." He also assures Mr. Hill that there is no doubt in his mind, viz.: the mind of Grover Cleveland, but that the services of Hill and his co-laborers "have been invaluable," and he hopes the Democratic party will continue

to merit and receive their support. This sort of campaigning is extremely silly. Mr. Cleveland evidently thinks that these flatulent commonplace letters of his are having a great effect in firing the popular heart. If he had any political sense, not to say knowledge of the facts, he would know that Hill has no following here to speak of, and for Mr. Cleveland to say that his services to the Democracy "have been invaluable" is simply to write himself down an ass.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AS A CANDIDATE.

The presidential campaign will not be formally opened until the respective candidates of the two great political parties shall have written their letters of acceptance. According to political usage these letters are the last step preliminary to the formal opening of the campaign, although a campaign is sometimes opened in reality before it is formally opened. This was especially the case in 1888. General Harrison's letter of acceptance that year was dated Sept. 11, while the campaign had really been open fully six weeks. In fact, it opened on the day of his nomination, June 25, and continued to grow wider open till the day of the election.

The most remarkable feature of that remarkable campaign was General Harrison's speeches. The first of these was delivered to a delegation from Hendricks county, accompanied by a vast crowd from this city, who visited the candidate at his house on the afternoon of the day he was nominated. This was the first of a series of campaign speeches, which, for aptness, eloquence, variety, force of logic and felicity of expression, have never been equaled or approached in our political history. The convention that nominated General Harrison, of course, thought that he was fit and capable to lead the party or it would not have nominated him, but it had no conception of the part he was to play in the campaign. It had no idea that from the very day of the nomination he would place himself at the head of the Republican host, leading it with incomparable skill, mapping out the line of battle, and inspiring the party with the most remarkable series of campaign speeches ever delivered. The first of these speeches, as before stated, was delivered on June 25 and the last on Nov. 5, the day before the election. They were delivered to delegations of hundreds and thousands from this and neighboring States. The delegations represented soldiers and citizens, railroad men, commercial travelers, workingmen, farmers, Tippecanoe veterans, first voters and organizations of all kinds. Day after day they poured into the city by thousands from all directions, filling the air with their contagious enthusiasm, and themselves gaining new inspiration from General Harrison's eloquent speeches, which, wired throughout the country day after day, fairly set Republicans wild with their stirring appeals and ringing utterances. That was a great, a memorable, an exceptional campaign.

It stands to reason that the present campaign cannot be a repetition of that of 1888 in its most remarkable feature. The personality of General Harrison, which entered so largely into that campaign, will not, for obvious reasons, figure very conspicuously in this one. Then he was free to speak on political topics to all who visited him, while now he cannot make political speeches. This elimination of his personanty and speeches from the campaign will remove a most picturesque element and may detract from the enthusiasm o the campaign, especially in this State but we do not fear that it will detract from its vigor. It may be that this campaign will be less enthusiastic and less noisy than that of 1888, but it does not follow that it will be less earnest, aggressive or effective. If the Republican party will be deprived this year of the inspiring effect of General Harrison's speeches it has the no less inspiring influence of his administration. If he cannot be as prominent personally in this campaign as he was four years ago he will be very prominent officially. Actions speak louder than words, and, although the speeches of General Harrison were wonderfully inspiring and effective, the acts of President Harrison are likely to prove even more so. There is unmistakable evidence that his administration has made a profound impression on the masses of the people. This impression may not take the form of noisy demonstrations during the campaign, but the Journal predicts that it will appear in the more satisfactory and effective form of an overwhelming vote for his re-elec-

If the President is debarred from making political speeches during the campaign there is one occasion on which he may address Republicans as a Republican and treat political topics from a partisan stand-point. We refer to his letter of acceptance. That letter will not be written in his official capacity as President of the United States, but in his individual capacity as the Republican candidate. It will be a political act and part of a party proceeding. In it the President may, for the time, lay aside his official relation as chief executive of the Nation, and address himself to the Republican party, whose standard-bearer he is. The Journal hopes he will do this and avail In the course of his heroic undertak- himself of the opportunity to give, in his felicitous way, some of the reasons for the faith that is in him and why the power. He can, if he will, make his letter of acceptance a text-book of Repubvigorous and aggressive campaign. As

that will fill Republicans with pride and confidence, and make Democrate fighting mad.

Some wiseacre at Washington claims to have discovered that the appointment of two Senators and a Representative as commissioners to the proposed international monetary conference is unconstitutional under the provision of the Constitution which reads as follows: No Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in

The object of this provision was to prevent members of Congress, by a corrupt collusion with the President, securing political promotion or permanent provision for themselves. It would be a violation of the provision to appoint any member of Congress to a permanent office created during his term, but the position of commissioner to the international silver conference is not an office in the sense contemplated by the Constitution. It is merely a special commission. The act authorizing the President to appoint such commissioners did not create any office nor attach any salary to the position, but simply appropriated a lump sum to defray such expenses in the matter as the President might see fit to incur. The President is too good a lawyer and too careful an executive to have made such a mistake as this alleged discovery would imply. There is nothing in it.

In this issue of the Journal may be found another of the timely and interesting London letters signed "H. T.. and written by Rev. Henry Tuckley, D D., an able and influential Methodist clergyman of Lexington, Ky. Dr. Tuckley has gone to Europe to study economic and social problems, rather than to write campaign literature. His letters all bear the impress of painstaking intelligence, and a purpose to be accurate in statement. The current letter contains the rate of wages paid in England, not only to iron and steel-workers, but to railroad and general labor. What would a locomotive engineer in the United States think of \$1.50 for twelve hours, or a conductor of less than \$1.20 a day? What would dry-goods salesmen (countermen) think of less than \$100 a year, or an American policeman of a dollar a day? Dr. Tuckley also compares the wages of iron-workers in Sheffield, England, with the minimum wages at Homestead, which must be interesting at the present time, when so much is said about pauper wages in American industries.

In one of the latest reports to the State Department Consul Kramer, at Cologne, quotes a German manufacturer who assigns the reciprocity treaties of the United States with South America as a potential cause of industrial depression in Germany. It would be interesting to learn what products of the United States have been brought by reciprocity into competition with German

exports to South America. The above is from the Philadelphia Record, which is an out-and-out freetrade paper, but at the same time one of more than the general run of intelligence, and yet it confesses, in effect, that it does not know the provisions of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Brazil. That agreement secures to American iron, steel and metal goods, to all the manufactures of cotton, and wool, and clothing of all kinds a lower duty than is imposed upon similar products from Germany, Great Britain and France. Germany is a producer of all these goods, and the discrimination has been so great against British goods that the English press has complained that the Americans were cutting deeply into British

trade in Brazil. THE Kentucky Legislature, after being in session 231 days, has adjourned for a three months' recess. The cost of the session so far is about \$231,000, and the value of the legislation is as yet unascertained. The remarkably long session is caused by the necessity of making the State laws conform to the new Constitution. It is expected the session will continue several months after reassembling in the fall. Among the laws already passed is a local-option temperance law whereby the sense of the people of any county, city, town, district or precinct may be taken as to whether spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold. bartered or loaned therein.

Some time since prominent men in the Grand Army in all the Western States pledged their influence and votes in the national encampment in favor of Indianapolis as the place for holding their next general meeting. Now that the leading post in Chicago and the largest in the country has passed resolutions urging the delegation of that State to vote for Indianapolis it seems well nigh settled that the veterane of all the States will come here in 1893. where they will receive as cordial a welcome as has ever been extended them.

THE fund being raised by the New York World to promote the Democratic cause in the Western States is to be used for "strictly legitimate purposes" they carefully explain. Oh, of course; nobody would suspect for a minute that a paper which has discredited itself professionally, morally and politically over and over would engage in any corrupt enterprise. Nevertheless editor Singerly, who has posed as respectable, ought to be ashamed to assist

in the scheme. You seems to be a popular man in Fort Wayne, First the Republicans nominated him, that is, You, for the Legislature, and now they have nominated him for Congress. Ask an Allen county Republican who he is for for Congress and he will say You. And he will say this without regard to politics, though You is a Republican, while you may be a Democrat. The Fort Wayne man is Mr. A. J. You.

THE defeated faction of the Democratic party in Alabama is getting its fill of the "force bill" in that State. The force bill under which Governor Jones claims his election is a State law. Under it he has the appointment of all

ringing letter of acceptance-something | election officers-a most arbitrary and undemocratic proceeding. In order to insure his election he appointed boards in his own interest, refusing in many cases to give the Kolb men a representative. By this means, and by throwing out Kolb votes by the thousands and piling up majorities for Jones, he has secured his election on the face of the returns by a few thousand votes. This is the kind of a force bill which is now being crammed down the throats of the defeated Democratic faction in Alabama. It is infinitely worse than any election law ever dreamed of by Republicans.

> Some of the Jones papers in Alabama are very much frightened over the situation, and predict that if Kolb is not reconciled and the Republicans push an electoral ticket, and United States marshals and inspectors watch the voting in the black belt, it will be elected. Still the Alabama "force law," which makes the Governor practically the controller of the voting, is in full effect, as it was when it knocked out Kolb with his 10,000 or 20,000 majority.

> A LITTLE ROCK special to the Louisville Courier-Journal says that "politics is running high in Arkansas just now, and the efforts which the Republican and People's parties are using to convince the masses of the corruption of the Democratic party are worthy of a better cause." Just at present we cannot think of any better cause for great effort than the exposure of the corruption of the Democratic party in the South.

> COLONEL COCKERILL, in his weekly summary of the political situation for the New York Herald, closes his last article as follows:

victory grows atronger and stronger. Discontented labor is ceasing serious manifestations, the crops are abundant, business good for the season of the year, and pros-perity abounds. The Republican party has nothing to defend save its great system of protection and reciprocity, while the Cleveland party is forced, in the nature of things, to apologize for its very existence.

THE Sentinel prints the statement of the officers of the Federation, of Labor regarding Homestead affairs, but does not print the statement of one of the officers of the company regarding wages From the British point of view such a proceeding may be good politics, but it is not newspaper making.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What are the names of the colleges and uni versities situated in the city of Nashville, Tenn. What was the vote of the Prohibition party in 1880, 1884 and in 1888? 3. When was the last Republican Congressman elected from the First district in this State! 4. How many Republicans and how many Democrats in the Senate and House of Representatives of the State Legislature of Delaware! READER.

1. Central Tennessee College, Fisk University and the University of Nashville. 2, 1880, 10,305; 1884, 151,809; 1888, 249,907. 3, The late Alvin P. Hovey, who resigned from the House just after his election as Governor of the State. 4. The Delaware State Legislature of 1891 stood on joint ballot nineteen Republicans to eleven

NEW SUBSCRIBER, Indianapolis: For infermation concerning the estates mentioned write to John S. Durham, Minister Resident and Consul-general to Hayti, at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Mr. Durham is also charge d'affaires to Santo Domingo.

THE NEW YORK'S ARMOR.

Vertical Instead of Inclined Plates Said t Have Been Used in the Cruiser's Turrets.

PHILADELPHIA, Ang. 15 .- The impregnability of the armor of the cruiser New York, built at Cramp's shipyard, and now being prepared for sea is said to have been considerably lessened by vertical armor plate in her turrets, or barbettes, instead of inclined ones, as the contract calls for. The builders of the vessel rivet on the armor plates, and beyond that have nothing to do with them, it being managed in Washington by the Naval Advisory Board, which acts between the contractors and the government. The contract called for ten inches of solid steel in the turrets, and it was intended to be inclined for the purpose of deflecting the shot of the enemy. The excuse for the change given by the board is that more room would be taken up by inclined than vertical armor, and that there would be less space for gunners inside of the turrets. The armor is of nickel steel, manufactured by the Carnegie-Phipps works. The New York is being pushed as fast as possible at Cramp's yard, but the delay in finishing the steel, through strikes and other causes needed in the other parts of the vessel, wil keep her at least two years at the wharf after the builders are through with her.

THE BOTTLES GOT MIXED.

Sulphuric and Nitric Acids Administered a a Communion Service Instead of Wine.

AMENIA, N. Y., Aug. 15 .- Two bottles were mixed up in this town yesterday with disastrous results to twenty-five or thirty members of the Preabyterian Church. for the mistake resulted in many of those who attended communion services at the church sipping the contents of a cup filled with a combination of powerful chemicals instead of wine. In the concoction sul phuric and nitric acids are given as components, greatly diluted, of course, or this would be a town of mourning. Every physician had his hands full yesterday and last night. No fatalities are expected, but there are several unfortunate persons in Amenia who will be likely to be reminded of the mistake, painfully, for many a day. A bottle of wine and a bottle of similar appearance, containing a battery solution, were mixed up in some way, and the solution was administered in place of wine.

PROPOSED GRAIN-PIPE LINE.

Chicago Woman Thinks Small Cereals Can Be Pumped to the Seaboard Like Oil.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- Mrs. N. E. Beasley, of this city, is the inventor of a grain-pipe line for carrying small grain through pipes. The project is still in its incipiency, but Mrs. Beasley is confident of the final success of the invention. The scheme is to lay pipes from Chicago to the Atlantic coast. The grain is to be carried in a continuous shaft, it is claimed, without friction. A continuous stream of grain is supposed to move twelve miles an hour. The power stations are to be twenty-five miles. apart, the sections being that length, and the estimated cost of this transportation is 8 cents a bushel. A model is to be erected in Chicago this fall. The estimated cost is \$20,000,000 from Bunalo to the coast.

Bottle of Whisky Causes a Double Tragedy. SPRINGFIELD, S. D., Aug. 15 .- Yesterday a quarrel between two brothers named Leighton and Joshus Allen, two miles west sulted in a shooting affray in which Leigh-ton shot Joshus in the lower part of the face, inflicting a wound from which he will the revolver to his own head and fired, inremaining unconscious for five hours.

PAY OF ENGLISH WORKERS

In the Iron and Steel Trade Contrasted with Wages Paid in the United States.

Reliable Facts and Figures Obtained by a Visit to Sheffield and by Personal Inquiry of Manufacturers and Workmen.

Special Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal London, Aug. 3 .- We had read in the English papers and had heard in conversation so many unkind allusions to the way in which workmen are being treated by American employers at Homestead and elsewhere, that we determined to find out, if we could, what wages were being paid to workmen in similar lines over here. Accordingly we went to Sheffield and we counted ourself fortunate in being whirled thither over the road and by the train which makes the fastest time on record, so far at least as the railways in England are concerned, viz., from King's Cross to Grantham, 1054 miles without stopping, at the rate of fifty-four miles an hour. Our judgment was that for information of the particular kind desired, Sheffield would be the natural headquarters. The number of people in that town, who, as a manufacturer said at a banquet, make iron and steet for a living, is something enormous, and as all the world knows, they pursue these branches of industry with distinguished

Our first impression was of the endless stretch of smoke-stacks and of an atmosphere so thick with the kind of stuff emitted therefrom that with a good blade from one of the cutlery shops about you might almost have cut it into dense chunks. It London is appropriately called Chimneypot Park, Sheffield surely carries the palm as the great Chimney-stack Park of this alm; and we should not wender if, in favorable conditions, it could hold its own with London as a great fog producing centre. It did not surprise us that the reople were complaining of a long succession of cloudy days. Shaffield is the sort of place, atmospherically considered, which we should imagine Old Sol would long ago have given up as being hopelessly joined to its idols. This was our first impression, and our next was of the hills one has to climb in getting about over the town What we had been told was that Sheffield itself was in a sort of basin, and that we should find a steep rise in every direction which led out of it, but what we seemed to find was that the basin, useful as it might have been for washing purposes in so sooty an atmosphere, was distressingly invisible, and that the whole place was an exasperating undulation through and through There was hardly any point we wished to reach which did not involve the climbing of some enormous hill of difficulty, and what was worse, the up-hill work we had in getting about was more than matched for some time by the obstacles we met in our search for information.

MANUFACTURERS WON'T TALK.

The manufacturers were quite English,

which means that they were hard to get at and very reticent. In a country where the clergy are boxed up for the most part as though while dispensing the word of life it were necessary to protect them securely against the people in the pews, and where every fellow, having a tidy house and grounds, walls himself in against the possibility of his possessions being even looked at by vulgar outsiders, this reserve on the part of large employers of labor was naturally to be expected. B tact and perseverance, however, we did manage to converse with representatives of two firms, and we were not badly received by them. The Atlas works and the large establishment of C. Cammell & Co., turn out steel in enormous quanty, and for almost all purposes, and it is said that altogether they have something like ten thousand men in their service. How nice it would be, we thought, if these concerns would favor us with a quiet look at their pay-rolls, and we even ventured to suggest in their very presence that this, or the equivalent of it, was what were only as sounding brass, and we had an inward conviction while making them that in ears so unused to such American liberties they must have sounded very brassy indeed. To show how utterly hopeless was the quest we had undertaken, the secretary of the Cammell company assured us that they had refused to give information about wages even when asked for it by statisticians of the British government and the gentleman representing the other firm waived the main issue by explaining that "of course wages were higher in America than in England because the restrictions against foreign competion were so

Thus ended our labors with the manufacturers, and having treated these gentlemen with proper respect, we felt that we were then at liberty to seek enlightenment elsewhere. The American consulate is always accessible, and the representative of the stars and stripes in Sheffield Mr. Benjamin Folsom, an own cousin of the distinguished mamma of baby Ruth, and an old newspaper man withal, we found to be deeply interested in labor questions and quite ready to help us in the mission we had undertaken. In visible attestation of his patriotism, Mr. Folsom displays the model of an American eagle over the front door of his office, and his conversation we found to be fully as patriotic as the sign he had hung out. Between the condition of the working classes in the United States, and that of the same classes in England, the difference, he said, was great in the extreme. In America the drift was always upward, whereas here it maintained a dead level. The rule in England was once, a workman always a workman. while with us large numbers climbed up. They first got a house of their own, and you would hear of them soon after as mayors of cities. He had been visited recently by an American who began life as a blacksmith. In England the same man would have been a blacksmith to-day, but instead of this he now has 150 men in his employ, and is an inventor whose machines are known all over the world.

WAGES IN SHEFFIELD. From reports to which our attention was directed by Mr. Folsom we made the following abstracts of the general run of wages in Sheffield. For workers in iron the hours vary from lifty to fifty-seven hours per week, and the average weekly earnings were given thus: Puddlers, \$7.78; underhands, \$5.24; shinglers, \$12.89; assistants, \$8.99; ball furnacemen, \$12.16; underhand, \$7.29; charcoal lumpers, \$14.50; rollers, assistants, \$7.29; metal refiners plater rollers, \$15.80; furnacemen tiremen, \$5.51; scale melters forgemen, \$14.50; levermen, \$3.0 bogiemen, \$6.07; hammer-drivers, \$7.25 pattern - makers, \$8.51; fetlers. \$6.44; laborers, \$5.10; iron trailers. \$3.89; tyre rollers, \$13.62; machinists, \$7.78. From the same reports we learned that men engaged in making pocket and table cutlery were earning on an average from \$6.07 a week to \$9.73, For railway employes the average wage was given as follows: Engine drivers, \$1.50 for a day of twelve hours; firemen, \$1.09. The rate of the others is by the week. Passenger guards, \$6.80; goods guards, \$1.52; watchmen. \$5.34; pointamen, \$6.32; passenger porters, \$3.89; goods porters, \$4.86; engine fitters, \$6.80; car examiners, \$6.82. Countermen in dry-goods stores are reported as averaging a little less than \$200 a year; policemen average \$7.20 and street laborers, \$4.86 a week.

Foreman (forty-five hours), \$7.29; laborers, \$1.86. 2. Steel melting—Teemers (sixty hours), \$8.75; pullers-out, \$7.05; cokers, \$4.86; pot-makers, \$8.51; cellar lad, \$1.82. 8. Steel of town, over the possession of a key to a rolling - Foreman (forty-eight hours), trunk containing a bottle of whisky re- \$10.94; rollers (forty-eight hours), \$8.75. For the class of labor indicated these sums, at the time the reports were made, represented the average weekly earnings of all emprobably not recover. Leighton then placed | ployed. But both as regarded these and the wages given in other branches, the question be placed upon them in a comparison with | candidates.

American wages was, whether they represented fairly the wages obtaining here today. Mr. Folsom and his intelligent clerk thought they did. There may have been a slight fluctuation up or down in the period covered, but they did not believe there had been any great change, one way or the other. If either way, the tendency, they thought, had been upward. Still, to make sure as to this, they would advise me to confer with the leading officials of the Federated Trades Union, and here the pleasant fact transpired-akin to many that we are con-stantly discovering in England-that several prominent labor representatives had gained places recently in the Sheffield Town Council. These were men who at every election were on the platform in behalf of labor from the opening of the fight till the last ballot was counted. They knew all the ins and outs of the wage problem. were always accessible on the subject, and we could take our choice as to which we would honor with a call. TOLD BY A LABOR ADVOCATE.

The gentleman we visited is Mr. Charles Hobson, who is not only a town councilor. but has served for five or six years as president of the Sheffield Labor Council, an organization in which fifty-five trades are embraced, and with a paying membership of about fifteen thousand. To find these English toilers hanging together as they do, so compactly and in such great masses, for the protection of their own interests, is one of the most gratifying revelations which our trip abroad has thus far afforded us. When, too, we find men of the stamp of Mr. Hobson-self-educated, intelligent, gentlemanly, self-sacrificing-willing to manage these organizations without a cent of pay, and while they stand at the forefront of the battle for others, still earning their own bread by daily toil, we as though we had been into the secret of this phenomenal movement. In replying to our inquirles, Mr. Hobson thought that trades-unionism had certainly accomplished something in Sheffield within recent years, both as regarded hours of employment and the rate of pay. Still, in looking over the figures above given, especially those relating to the iron and steel trade, he could not help saying in all candor, that, with the qualifying remark in my letter that the earnings given would probably in some cases be a little lower than those actually paid at the present time, the list could be consistently published in the American press, and might be properly used, with slight modifications, in any comparison which might be desired with the wages of similar workmen in the United States. So far so good, but upon the one pressing

matter which we had gone to Sheffield specially to investigate, this gentleman, unfortunately, was not able to enlighten us. We had carried with us a newspaper clipping giving a catalogue of thirty-four different occupations in which men had been engaged at Homestead, with the amount of wages which it was estimated would fall to the lot of these different workmen under the new scale offered them, and that which we wanted to find out was, what the same class of men were earning per day in Sheffield at the present time. This, Mr. Hobson said, he could not tell us, and the employers having previously averred that they would not afford this information, the prospect looked bad. But we got it approximately, and our kind informant was Mr. J. Freeborough, local secretary of the Friendly Society of Iron-workers, whose name, as one likely to be familiar with such matters, had been given to us by the general secretary of the same society in London. Mr. Freeborough had been allowed twentyfour hours for reflection and inquiry, Hence he did not speak at random nor in baste. The names we read out to him were different in some cases, he said, from those in use over here, but he knew the kind of work involved, and from a long practical acquaintance in mills and furnaces he could estimate within a trifle what each man's wages would be.

SOME OF THE FIGURES. Speaking generally the men worked by the turn, he said, and a day turn lasted from 6 to 5. In changing English money into American we have counted an English pound to be worth \$5, and as this is more than its real value, the Englishman has that much advantage over the Amer-

ican in the following table: per day at Home-stead under the Approximate estimate new scale of the of wages per day in (8 hours.) \$3 to \$3,50. Heater Heater, first 4.75 helper..... ond helper. Craneman ... 1.25 to 1.33 2.66 1.13 2.47 1.00 1.86 Bweepers Sheer tongsman 1.94 Stam pers.... Shearman.... Shear table-1.13 man Buggyman...1.13 to 1.25...... 1.94 Roller 6.45 Screwman.... Tableman 2.93 Sherman, first Shearman, sec- $\frac{1.25}{2.00}$ $\frac{1.50}{1.50}$ Leader, first. 2.93 Leader.second Heater 3. Heater's heiper..... Melter's help-1.75 3.26 ers, first Melter's help-1.50 ers, second ... Charging ma-1.00 2.86 Ladieman. 1.50 mrst..... Ladleman, 2.66 Pitman, first. Fitman, second 2,66 Pitman, third

These figures will amply repay study. Mr. Freeborough may have been a little out in some of his estimates, but when we read them over to him, with the caution that we should prefer to have him give a figure in excess of what was paid rather than below it, he felt certain that if he had erred at all that was precisely the fault of which he had been guilty. That be cannot be far out we can prove from another source, for in a report of J. Schoenhof, late consul at Tunstall, to which our attention was directed by Mr. Folsom, present consul at Sheffield, we find a contrast drawn between a large steel-mill in eastern Pennsylvania and another in England, which shows that while the average daily wage for all employed in the former was, in dollars and cents, \$2.1712, the average for all in the latter was only \$1.33.

Our kind friends, as we were taking leave, pointed to a portrait on the sideboard. "There's a young fellow who's in America-he's a molder." "What does he earn?" we inquired. "Three dollars a day." "What did he get here for the same kind of work!" "Six and eightpence," which is about \$1.63. Here, we thought, was an object lesson right to the point. After that we tried to escape, for the time, from the awful smoke of the town by an omnibus ride to the top of the very highest of the hills, where we supposed the poor manufacturers of Sheffield would be hiding their rags from the gaze of opulent workmen, We thought of them as being poor because one of their number had spoken to us so strongly that very day of the tendency of our American system to build up millionaires! But what we saw on those towering hill tops, where the Browns and the Jessins and the Cammells have their abode, were not the huts of poverty by any means, but the pretentions inclosures of what could only be the castles and palaces of men rolling in affluence. Such is life, and for the present we forbear comment.

Private Chave's Canvass.

Fort Wayne Gazette. Governor Chase is making a splendid canvass for the Republicans, and his work will be manifested when the votes are counted next fall. His speech at Rome The figures we obtained from the same City last Thursday was a particularly reports bearing directly upon the steel happy effort, and received the hearty trade were as follows: 1. Steel covering— plaudits of the vast throng who heard it. plaudits of the vast throng who heard it.
The Governor gave a clear, forcible, convincing statement of the benefits the Republican party has conferred upon the people, and showed that its policy is the true one for the people of the United States. His arguments were unanswerable, and at the conclusion of his speech many of his political opponents were thoroughly convinced of the truth. As the campaign progresses it becomes more and more apparent that the Fort Wayne convention flicting a wound from which he died, after | to be determined before any reliance could | made no mistake in the selection of its